Today's Hunter Changes

COVER PAGES

Inside Front Cover, Ten Commandments
Made simpler and made it agree Four Primary Rules of Firearm Safety in IHEA Standards

CHAPTER 1

No changes

CHAPTER 2

Page 8/main, illustration of handgun.
Was: illustration of single-action handgun parts

Changed to: illustration of double-action handgun parts

Page 9/main- full metal jacket
Was:
Full Metal Jacket: maximum penetration without mushrooming; these bullets are illegal for big game hunting

Changed to:
Full Metal Jacket: maximum penetration without mushrooming; these bullets are illegal for big game hunting in most states

Page 11/main
Was:
How the rifle and handgun fires:
1. A bolt compresses the firing pin spring and inserts a cartridge into the chamber of the firearm.
2. The action of the firearm is closed and the firing pin is held back under spring tension.

How the shotgun fires:
1. A shotshell is inserted in the shotgun's chamber.
2. The action of the shotgun is closed.

Changed to:
How the rifle and handgun fire:
1. A cartridge is inserted into the chamber.
2. The action is closed and the firing pin is pushed back and held back under spring tension.

How the shotgun fires:

1. A shotshell is inserted into the chamber.
2. The action is closed and the firing pin is pushed back and held back under spring tension.

Page 12/main, Semi-Automatic (or Autoloading Action, 1st bullet
Was:
To open the action without shooting, you must pull back an operating handle. Most semi-automatic actions will lock in the open position when pulled fully to the rear; some have to be held open. If the action does not lock when pulled to the rear of the lock-open model, it means that there are more cartridges in the magazine cycling into the chamber, making the firearm ready to fire immediately.

To unload, first remove the magazine and then lock open the action. Make sure it's unloaded by visually checking the chamber for an additional cartridge or shotshell.

On a semi-automatic, the trigger must be manually pulled each time a shot is fired. This feature makes the semi-automatic different from the fully-automatic firearm, which fires continuously as long as the trigger is held down. A fully-automatic firearm is a machine gun and requires a special permit to own. The fully-automatic may not be used for hunting or sport shooting.

Changed to:

To open the action, you must pull back the bolt's operating handle (on a rifle or shotgun) or the slide (on a pistol). Most semi-automatics, when the bolt or slide is pulled back, will lock in the open position if the magazine is empty. If it does not lock open, it means that a cartridge from the magazine has gone into the chamber, making the firearm ready to fire. A few semi-automatics do not lock open, and must be held open to check the chamber.

To unload, first remove the magazine and lock the action open. Then make sure it's unloaded – visually check the chamber for an additional cartridge or shell.

When closing the action for loading, pull back to unlock the bolt or slide, then let go, allowing it to travel forward on its own. Do not guide it forward with your hand, or it may not seat properly.

On a semi-automatic, the trigger must be pulled each time a shot is fired. This makes the semi-automatic different from the fully-automatic firearm, which fires continuously as long as the trigger is held down. The fully-automatic may not be used for hunting or sport shooting.

Page 14/main, Safety Mechanisms, list of types
Was:
Cross-Bolt Safety
- A common safety on pump and semi-automatic firearms
- A simple push-button action that blocks the trigger mechanism
- Located at either the rear or front of the trigger guard

Lever Safety
- A common safety on lever action rifles
- Blocks only the trigger

- Located behind the trigger

Pivot, Slide or Tang Safety
- Common safeties on hinge-action shotguns and a few rifles
- Lever, sliding bar or button pivots to block the action
- Located on the tang (a metal strip behind the receiver) on shotguns; usually located on the side of the receiver on rifles

Changed to:
Cross-Bolt Safety
- Common on pump and semi-automatic firearms
- A simple push-button action that blocks the trigger or hammer
- Usually located at the trigger guard or ahead of the hammer

Pivot Safety
- Common on handguns and bolt action rifles
- A pivoting lever or tab that blocks the trigger or firing pin
- Located on the frame (blocks trigger) or on the bolt or slide (blocks firing pin)

Slide or Tang Safety
- Common on some rifles and hinge action shotguns
- A sliding bar or button that blocks the firing action
- Located on the tang (a metal strip behind the receiver) of hinge action firearms, or on the side of the receiver on some rifles

Half-Cock or Hammer Safety
- Common on firearms with exposed hammers
- Positions the trigger at half-cock, away from the firing pin
- Engaged by placing the trigger at half-cock; some firearms automatically rebound to the half-cock position after the trigger is released
- While not a true safety, it is sometimes described as a mechanical safety device by firearm manufacturers

Page 15/main, Sights, Telescopic
Was:
Telescopic Sight (Scope): small telescope mounted on your firearm. A scope magnifies the target and does away with aligning rear and front sights.
Changed to:
Telescopic Sight (Scope): small telescope mounted on your firearm. A scope gathers light, brightening the image and magnifying the target, and does away with aligning rear and front sights.

Page 17/main, section header
Was:
A Rifle’s Caliber
Caliber is used to describe the size of a rifle bore and the size of cartridges designed for different bores.

Changed to:
A Rifle’s or Handgun’s Caliber
Caliber is used to describe the size of a rifle or handgun bore and the size of cartridges designed for different bores.

Page 18/sidebar, Remember
Was:
The choke of a shotgun determines shot spread only. It has no bearing on shot speed or distance.

Changed to:
The choke of a shotgun determines shot spread only. It has no bearing on shot speed (velocity) or distance (range).

Page 18/sidebar def.
Was:
shot pattern:The spread of shot pellets after the hits a non-moving target

Changed to:
shot pattern:The spread of shot pellets after they hit a non-moving target

Page 18/sidebar, Steel Shot
Was:
Steel shot is slightly lighter than lead shot of the same size – reducing its velocity and distance.

Changed to:
Steel shot is slightly lighter than lead shot of the same size – reducing its velocity and distance (range).

Page 19/main 1st bullet, 1st sub-bullet
Was:
Read the specific caliber or gauge designations on the side of the barrel. Match that designation exactly. For example, if it says “.270 Winchester,” you cannot use “.270 Weatherby.” Shotgun

barrels will give the gauge and the length of the chamber (“12-gauge for 23/4 inch shells” or “20-gauge magnum for 3 inch shells”).

Changed to:
Read the specific caliber or gauge designations on the side of the barrel. Match that designation exactly. For example, if it says “.270 Winchester,” you cannot use “.270 Weatherby.” Shotgun barrels will give the gauge and the length of the chamber (for example, “12-gauge for 23/4 inch shells” or “20-gauge magnum for 3 inch shells”).
CHAPTER 3

Page 23 new / Added section

Know Your Accuracy Limits
Ethical hunters know their personal accuracy and limit their shots accordingly.

An 8-inch paper plate is the standard target for establishing deer hunting shooting accuracy. An 8-inch target is about the same size as the vital area of a deer. You need to be able to hit the paper plate consistently at the same distance and from the same shooting position you will be using when hunting. The fact that you can hit an 8-inch target at 100 yards from a bench rest does not mean you will be able do the same from a standing or kneeling position.

Before hunting, practice until you are confident you can hit the required target at the distances and shooting positions you expect to use in the field. When hunting, limit your shots to your most accurate range.

Page 26 new /sidebar, added new definition

minutes-of-angle: The standard measurement unit of shooting accuracy; one minute of angle (MOA) is 1/60 of one degree, or approximately one inch at 100 yards

Page 25 new /main, 2nd bullet, last sentence
Was:
Sight-in instructions are printed on some targets available from retail outlets or manufacturers. The sighting-in process for most centerfire rifles begins at 25 yards.

Changed to:
Sight-in instructions are printed on some targets available from retail outlets or manufacturers. The sighting-in process for most centerfire rifles begins at 25 yards, and then should be repeated at 100 yards.

Page 28 new/main, last sentence on page
Was:
The chart below suggests choke and shot sizes for a variety of game.
Changed to:

The chart below suggests choke and shot sizes for a variety of game. It is intended only as a guide – choice of choke and shot size may vary depending on ammunition, target distance and hunting conditions.

Page 30 new /sidebar, Snap-Shooting
Was:
Snap-shooting is the best technique to use if you must make a quick shot and the target is straight ahead at close range.

Changed to:
Snap-shooting is a technique to use if you must make a quick shot and the target is straight ahead at close range.

Page 30 new /main, Trigger Action, new 3rd sub-bullet
Continue the shotgun's swing as you pull the trigger. Stopping the swing as you shoot will cause you to hit behind a moving target.

CHAPTER 4

Page 34 new /sidebar, new Remember
When hunting with a group, remember that it is illegal in most states to use your license tag on another person's kill.

Page 36 new/main, body -- Where to Shoot, all bullets
Was:
The most effective shots are delivered to an animal's vital organs – heart, lungs, and liver. In large game animals, the organs lie in the forward body cavity behind the front shoulder. This area also contains major blood vessels and arteries.

A shot in this area causes considerable bleeding. If the animal doesn't die immediately and tries to flee, it will leave a blood trail that's easy to track.

Other vital areas include head and neck shots for firearm hunters, but they're not the best shots to take. These areas offer a very small target and it's harder to make a clean shot. Bowhunters should limit shots to the vital organs only.

Aside from being a good marksman, the key to hitting an animal in a vital spot is patience. Wait until the animal presents the best possible shot.

Changed to:
The most effective shots are delivered to an animal's vital organs – heart and lungs. In large game animals, these organs lie in the forward body cavity behind the front shoulder. Because the heart surrounds the lungs, a lung shot is the most effective shot for big game. A near miss of the lungs may result in hitting the heart.

The area of the vital organs also contains major blood vessels and arteries. A shot in this area causes considerable bleeding. If the animal doesn't die immediately and tries to flee, it will leave a blood trail that's easy to track.

Aside from being a good marksman, the key to a clean kill is patience. Hunters should limit shots to the vital organs only. If you do not have clear shot to the vital organs, wait until the animal presents the best possible shot.

Page 36 new/main body, Straight-On Shots
Was:
A straight-on shot can be effective if your firearm is already positioned for the shot.

Changed to: A straight-on shot can be effective if your firearm is already positioned for the shot. However, they rarely result in a clean kill and ruin a lot of meat.

Page 37 new/main body, Quartering-Forward Shots, new 2nd bullet

Rifle hunters should use the chest area above the near front leg as the aiming point for a lung shot.

Page 37new /sidebar, Trailing Wounded Game, new last bullet

Use fluorescent orange flagging to mark the blood trail in case darkness or weather forces you to quit the search and return the next day. Marking the blood trail also shows where to look for more signs if you lose the trail.

Page 38 new/main, Field Care Basics, 2nd bullet
Was:
Heat is the number one concern. Bacteria grows rapidly in a carcass, especially if it's allowed to stay warm. Meat begins to spoil above 40 degrees.

Changed to:
Heat is the number one concern. Bacteria grow rapidly in a carcass, especially if it's allowed to stay warm. Meat begins to spoil above 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

CHAPTER 5

Page 40 new/Objectives, 2nd bullet
Was:
Name the only type of powder which should be used in muzzleloaders

Changed to:
Explain why you should use only blackpowder or a synthetic substitute in muzzleloaders

Page 41 new /Cleaning a Muzzleloader, 2nd bullet
Was:
Be sure to get recommendations from retailers who sell you a muzzleloader.

Changed to:
Follow the recommendations of retailers who sell muzzleloaders or those who regularly use muzzleloaders.

Page 43 new/ Unloading a Muzzleloader (changed text and broke into two bullets)
Was:
Unload a muzzleloader by discharging into the ground or other suitable backstop. When a muzzleloader is unloaded, place your ramrod or loading rod in the barrel before leaning it against a good rest – this will prevent debris from falling down the barrel and blocking the touch hole.

Changed to:

Unload a muzzleloader by discharging it into a suitable backstop. Do not fire into the air or into the ground at your feet in case the projectile ricochets.

When a muzzleloader is unloaded, place your ramrod or loading rod in the barrel before leaning it against a good rest – this will prevent debris from falling down the barrel and blocking the touch hole.

Page 44 new/ sidebar, History.., last bullet
Was:
Like other sports, the bowhunter must first acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to be a safe and responsible hunter.

Changed to:
Like other methods of hunting, the bowhunter must first acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to be a safe and responsible hunter.

Page 45 new/ Parts of an Arrow, Shaft

Was:
Modern arrow shafts are made of wood, fiberglass, aluminum or carbon-graphite.

Changed to:
Modern arrow shafts are made of wood, fiberglass, aluminum or carbon.

Page 47 new/ main, BOWHUNTIING AND CROSSBOW,,,, intro
Many states require a bowhunter education course to legally hunt with archery equipment. Even if not required, taking a course will give you an excellent start to becoming a safe and skillful bowhunter.

Page 49 new/ sidebar, revised graphic top and bottom
graphic changed so that arrows have broadhead arrowhead

CHAPTER 6

Page 50 new/ sidebar, Four Primary Rules..., rule 4
Was:
Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.

Changed to:
Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot.

Page 58 new / main, Safe Zone-of-Fire intro
Was:
Before setting off in a group, hunters should agree on the area, or zone-of-fire, each person will cover. This is particularly true of groups hunting birds, rabbits or other small game.

Changed to:
The area in which a hunter may safely shoot is referred to as a zone-of-fire. Before setting off in a group, hunters should agree on the zone-of-fire each person will cover. A zone-of-fire depends on many factors including the hunter's shooting ability, the game hunted, the hunting environment and the hunting strategy being used. A hunter's zone of fire changes with every step. This is particularly true of groups hunting birds, rabbits or other small game

Page 60 / sidebar, perm tree stand graphic
Added a "NOT RECOMMENDED" stamp to graphic

Page 64 new / main, last bullet, new added 3rd sub- bullet
When using the plastic scabbard mounted on an ATV, clear the inside of the scabbard of debris and check your firearm's muzzle for obstructions

Page 64 new/ sidebar, new item
Considerations When Hunting With All-Terrain Vehicles

In many states it is illegal to hunt from any motorized vehicle, including ATVs; this includes molesting, stirring up, or driving any game animals or game birds with a motorized vehicle. is illegal in some states to operate an ATV off trail; or there may be trails specifically closed to ATV use.

In many states it is prohibited to operate an ATV off roads or trails in a manner that damages or disturbs the land, wildlife or vegetation.

Some states require that ATVs be equipped with approved and operating spark-arresting mufflers and comply with sound regulations.

CHAPTER 7

Page 65 new/main, Section title
Was: Why Hunting Laws?
Changed to: Why DO WE HAVE Hunting Laws?

Page 67 new /sidebar, Landowner's Complaints
Was:
Don't tell the landowners when they arrive or leave the property
Not leaving gates as they were (open or shut) when the hunter arrived

Changed to:
Don't tell the landowners when they arrive at or leave the property
Don't leave gates as they were (open or shut) when the hunter arrived

Page 67 new / main, Respect Landowners, 3 new bullets added to end
Leave all gates the way you found them

If you notice something wrong or out of place, notify the landowner
Immediately

Never enter private land that is cultivated or posted, unless you have first obtained permission

CHAPTER 8

Page 70 new/ main, Tell Others bullet

Was:
Prepare a hunting plan that tells where and with whom you are hunting, and when you expect to return. Give specific directions on your route to your destination, and any alternate destinations. Leave the plan with a family member or friend.

Changed to:
Prepare a hunting plan that tells where and with whom you are hunting, and when you expect to return. Give specific directions on your route to your destination, and any alternate destinations. Leave the plan with a family member or friend. Do not deviate from your hunting plan without notification. When hunting with a group, each person should discuss their route plan.

Page 71 new/ sidebar, Remember
Was:
Wool is the best all-around choice for insulation because it can provide warmth even when wet.

Changed to:
Wool is the best all-around choice for insulation because it can provide warmth even when wet. The best clothing combination in bad weather is woolen pants, polyester or polypropylene underwear and shirt, heavy jacket, and water repellent rain pants and parka. Clothing that is soaking wet can lose heat several hundred times faster than dry clothing. Any type of cotton clothing (underwear, T-shirts, jeans, flannel shirts) are a poor choice for cold, wet weather. When wet, they lose their already limited insulating ability and can cause rapid transfer of heat away from the body, increasing the risk of hypothermia.

Page 72 new / main, new compass photo and labels

Page 74 new/ sidebar, Rules of Survival, 5th & 7th bullet
Was:
Wear layered clothing, and take extra clothing with you
Never leave camp without taking fire-starting equipment

Changed to:
Wear layered clothing and take extra clothing, preferably wool and polyester, with you
Never leave camp without taking fire-starting equipment and foil blanket

Page 75 new / main, Signaling for Help, 2nd bullet

Was:
The international emergency sign for distress is three of any signal: three shots, three blasts on a whistle, three flashes with a mirror or three fires evenly spaced. If you're near an open space, walk an "X" in the snow, grass or sand. Make it as large as possible, so it can be seen easily from the air. Placing branches, logs or rocks along the "X" will make it more visible.

Changed to:
The international emergency sign for distress is three of any signal: three shots, three blasts on a whistle, three flashes with a mirror or three fires evenly spaced. If you're near an open space, walk an "X" in the snow, grass or sand. Make it as large as possible, so it can be seen easily from the air. Placing branches, logs or rocks along the "X" will make it more visible. Do not light signal fires until you hear an aircraft. Adding green boughs, preferably pine if available, to the fire will help create smoke.

Page 77 new / sidebar, new -Basics of Cold Survival Without Fire
Basics of Cold Survival Without Fire
Wear proper type of clothing (no cotton).
Stay dry. Use water-repellent outer garments.
Build a shelter. The best is a nylon tarp shelter as it will protect you from wind, rain and snow.
Insulate the floor of shelter with pine boughs, if available.
Avoid contact with cold surfaces (the ground, rock or snow).
Wrap your body in a thermal foil blanket. This will maintain a temperature of 60 degrees inside the wrap even when the outside temperature is 10 degrees below zero.
Limit your physical activity to conserve energy.

Page 77 new/ main, Treatment of Hypothermia, all bullet
Was:
Find shelter
Use fire, blankets, or body heat to warm up. Warm liquids and quick energy foods produce inner body heat
Replace wet clothing. If there is no dry clothing, use a fire to dry one layer at a time

Changed to:
Find shelter for the victim.
Remove wet clothing and replace with dry clothing and other protective covering. If there is no dry clothing, use a fire to dry one layer at a time.
Give warm liquids to re-hydrate and re-warm, but never give the victim alcohol to drink. Quick energy foods also produce inner body heat.

For mild cases, use fire, blankets, or another person's body heat to warm the victim up.
In more advanced stages, re-warm the victim slowly by one or more persons in body contact with the victim. Place canteens of hot water insulated with socks or towels on the groin, armpits, and sides of the neck of the victim.
A victim at or near unconsciousness must be handled gently, and not immersed in a warm bath or exposed to a large fire, which can lead to traumatic shock or death. Immediately contact emergency medical personnel to evacuate the victim to a hospital for treatment.

Page 79 new / main, BASIC FIRST AID
This whole section changed to have more expanded formatting. A few text changes also and the addition of an extra topic - Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

CHAPTER 9

No changes